

Country : USSR F
 Category : Microbiology-Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animal
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No.19, 1958, 86133
 Author : Dzshikidze, E.K.
 Institut. : -
 Title : Experimental Studies on the Problem of Infectious Immunity in Dysentery
 Orig Pub. : Zh. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., 1957, No.4, 58-62
 Abstract : In a group of monkeys in the Sukhumi nursery, the carrier state of Flexner dysentery bacilli reached a level of 58.3% in 1950-1952, while the morbidity did not exceed 10-13.8% of the total number of carriers. Upon infection of the monkeys (7 carriers and 4 controls) by administering orally a mixture of 30-80 billion Flexner bacilli in 1 cc., isolated from one of the monkey carriers, the clinical picture of dysentery developed in 6 of the carriers and in only one of the control monkeys. The author believes that the carrier monkeys are in a state of unstable infectious immunity, which is

Card: 1/2

. DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"Experimental Study of the Problems and Regularities of Dysenteric Carriers"
p. 7

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR,
Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand.
Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"Experimental Model of Flexner's Dysentery"
p. 55

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci.
USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A.
Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"Some Data on Prolonged Post-Infection Immunity in Experimental Dysentery"
p. 73

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"Sanative Experiment of ^{ty}ysenteric Carriers of Bacteriophage"
p. 119

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

E. K.
DZHIKIDZE, ~~Is.~~
TUMANYAN, M. A.

"The use of Grisein in the Treatment of Dysentery by Means of Chemical
and Immunization Therapy Methods"
p. 125

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

DZHIKIDZE, E. K.
GVAZAVA, I. S.
KAVTARADZE, K. N.

"Experimentation of Chemical Therapy of the Dysenteric Zonnye" P. 135

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

PEKERMANN, S. M.
DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"The Study of the Outbreak of Pasteurella Among Capuchin Monkeys"
p. 191

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical
Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor,
B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

DZHIKIDZE, E. K.; TROITSKIY, V. L.; TUMANYAN, M. A.

"Experimental studies of immunity in dysentery."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Effect of ionizing radiations on the course of dysentrial infection.
Med. rad. 4 no.4:44-50 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii Sukhumskoy mediko-biologicheskoy stantsii AMN SSSR (Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V. L. Troitskiy).

(SHIGELLA, infect.

eff. of x-rays in monkeys (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

on exper. Shigella infect. in monkeys (Rus))

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.

Preventive experimental vaccination of monkeys against Sonne's
dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.7:123-124 J1 '59.
(MJRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY - immunol.)
(VACCINES)

26444
S/016/61/000/010/001/001
D037/D113

27-2400 also 3212

AUTHORS: Dzhikidze, E.K., and Aksenova, A.S.

TITLE: The efficacy of chemotherapy in radiation sickness caused by fractional radiation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1961, 11-16

TEXT: The authors refer to previously published data on the efficacy of chemotherapeutic preparations and antibiotics in acute radiation sickness in animals (Lambert, Kiselev, Sivertseva, Buzini, Troitskiy, Tumanyan, Shevtsova and Reynirs) and to their own studies in this field. In former investigations they had found that fractional irradiations of monkeys with a total dose of 450 r caused serious radiation sickness complicated by infectious processes which negatively influenced the course of radiation sickness and shortened the life of the irradiated body. The present study was conducted in order to find out whether it is possible, with the aid of chemotherapeutic preparations, to prevent the development of bacteremia in animals repeatedly subjected to small doses of ionizing irradiation. The

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The efficacy of chemotherapy...

solution of this problem would also make it possible to explain what significance the infectious agent has during radiation sickness caused by fractional irradiation. Nineteen $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years-old monkeys, all carriers of Flexner's bacilli, were subjected to daily gamma irradiation in fractional doses (25.2 - 26.34 r) from a Co^{60} source up to a total dose of 1000 r. After a 650 r dose had been administered, the monkeys were separated into two groups. Nine of them were treated with antibiotics in combination with vitamins, whilst the other ten served as control animals. The animals were treated for one month. According to a special system suggested by Troitskiy and Tumanyan, the monkeys were treated twice daily with streptomycin, penicillin and levomycetin, all taken simultaneously. The monkeys were given 50,000 U streptomycin and 100,000 U penicillin intramuscularly, and 50,000 U streptomycin and 0.25 g levomycetin were simultaneously administered orally. Besides antibiotics, once daily the monkeys were treated with 0.1 g vitamin C, 0.5 ml of a 5% vitamin B_1 solution, injected intramuscularly and 5 ml of a 10% calcium gluconate solution taken intravenously. After a short time symptoms of a developing radiation sickness appeared. Changes in the peripheral blood of two monkeys (Nos. 2701 and 2774) are mentioned. (Fig 1

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The efficacy of chemotherapy...

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0037/D113

and 2). The chemotherapeutical results (Table 1) show that the combined administration of antibiotics in radiation sickness in monkeys caused by fractional radiation gives a high therapeutic effect and favors the survival of the majority of the animals irradiated with 1000 r. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference..

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR
(Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy, AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1961

Card 3/9

LARINA, I.A.; DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Effectiveness of sorbed tritoxoid with reference to gas
gangrene in experiments on monkeys. Preliminary report.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.9:88-90 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela ranevykh infektsiy (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR G.V. Vygodchikov) Instituta epidemiologii
i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (dir. - prof. S.N.
Murontsev [deceased]) AMN SSSR i Instituta eksperimental'noy
patologii i terapii (direktor - doktor med.nauk B.A. Lapin)
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN
SSSR G.V. Vygodchikovym.

(GANGRENE)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

41726

S/241/62/000/003/004/004
I021/I215

27 2100

AUTHOR: Dzhikidze, E.K., Aksenova, A.S.

TITLE: Latent infections in monkeys with radiation sickness
induced by fractionated irradiation.

PERIODICAL: Meditskinkaya Radiologiya, no.3, 1962, 53-58

TEXT: The course of latent infections following chronic
irradiations with small doses has been insufficiently studied.
Experiments were carried out on 29 monkeys, 12 of which were
x-irradiated with a daily dose of 16-20r and 17 received a daily
dose of 21.04r gamma-rays (Co⁶⁰). In 25 monkeys infectious compli-
cations appeared at various periods after irradiation. These

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I021/I215

Latent infections.....

consisted mainly of an activation of latent dysenteric infections. Activation of paratyphoid, pneumonia, septicemia and pulmonary TB was also observed. The course of the infections was atypical in most cases and the main symptoms of the disease were but slightly present. 26 out of 29 monkeys died within 27 to 95 days of irradiation, after a total radiation dose of 450-1699r.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Eksperimental'noy Patologii i Terapii
AMN SSSR (institute of Experimental Pathology and
Therapy. AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1961

Card 2/2

27.1220

44916

S/016/63/000/001/001/001
A066/A126

AUTHORS: Dzhikidze, E. K., Aksenova, A. S.

TITLE: Vaccination of monkeys against gas gangrene caused by
Cl. perfringens under conditions of extended irradiationPERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii,
no. 1, 1963, 132 - 137

TEXT: To clear up inconsistencies in published data, the authors studied the effect of irradiation in small doses, repeated over long periods, on the natural resistance and active immunization of 24 monkeys (Macacus rhesus) infected with gas gangrene. Two- to six-year old animals were irradiated with Co⁶⁰ for 18 to 20 months in daily doses of 1.17 - 1.34 r. The integral dose was 519 - 600 r. Test 1: When the total dose has been applied, a 0.25 - 2 ml intramuscular injection of a Cl. perfringens suspension, activated with 0.1 ml of a 50% CaCl₂ solution, was administered. Test 2: Nine monkeys were reimmunized after 9 - 12 months (doses, 270 and 350 r) with a tritoxoid containing per-

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Vaccination of monkeys against

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A066/A126

fringens, oedematiens, and tetanus antigens in a ratio of 30:40:150 serum units per ml; two 1-ml injections were administered subcutaneously at an interval of 1 month, and the same dose was given 6 months later as a revaccination. 21 days after revaccination, i.e. 7 days after irradiation had been terminated, the animals were infected by an intramuscular injection of 3 to 6 times the lethal dose of Cl. perfringens. The antitoxin titers were determined from the antilecithinase activity in vitro before each vaccination and also a fortnight after the second vaccination, 3 weeks after the third, and once a week for the following month. (1) Loss in weight, leucopenia, erythropenia, and reduction of the hemoglobin content were first observed after a dose of 600 r. The rate of survival after infection with 0.25 ml of a Cl. perfringens suspension was equal in irradiated animals and controls, but the former lived somewhat longer before dying. Larger doses of the suspension killed both groups. (2) The antitoxin titers were similar in irradiated monkeys and controls, the first maximum occurring a fortnight after the second vaccination, the next rise (0.25 - 2 AE/ml) after revaccination, and the third maximum two weeks after infection. Up to 25 AE/ml was

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Vaccination of monkeys against

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found in animals irradiated with 600 r, and up to 17 AE/ml after a dose of 519 r and administration of 6 DL. The controls were infected more severely than the animals exposed to 519 r. The seriousness of the disease, therefore, depended on the number of germs introduced and on the antitoxin titer in the blood at the moment of infection. In all monkeys infected with 3 DL, a titer of 0.25 - 1 AE prevented death. Even those animals infected with 6 DL survived. Considerable leucocytosis, increase in the sedimentation rate of blood corpuscles, and loss in weight were observed in this group. Conclusions: Small doses of irradiation over long periods do not reduce resistance to Cl. perfringens, but even seem to stimulate it. Immunogenesis is not affected by integral doses of 500 - 580 r, but a slight negative effect becomes evident with 600 r. There are 3 tables. K

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR
(Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapeutics,
AMN USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961
Card 3/3

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.; STASILEVICH, Z.K.

Active immunity against gas gangrene in monkeys under conditions of acute radiation sickness. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7: 68-72 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR.

EWG(1)/EWI(m)

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.

Reproduction of active immunity against dysentery by infecting monkeys with subinfective doses of the pathogen. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:141-142 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR.

1. 40746-65 EWG(j)/ENP(1)/EWA(j)/ENT(m)/EWA(b)-2 JK

APR 1990

UR/001/04 00 1 1 002

A. K. Shikidze, E. K.; Aksenova, A. S.

Effectiveness of preventative tetanus vaccination in the case of irradiation with low dose

Ann. epidemiologii, epidemiologii, epidemiologii, epidemiologii

12

Pathology and Therapy

004

OTHER

12/13/1977 (m)

12/13/1977

12/13/1977, E. K.; Pekerman, S. M.; Parin, V. V.

12/13/1977, Eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny

12/13/1977, Eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny

During the first 10 months of life, the child is directly related to the mother. 10 years later, apparently, the child is

Card 1/2

L 48123-65

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

Card 2/2

LAFIN, B.A.; DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; YAKOVLEVA, L.A.; CHUMAKOVA, M.Ya.; ADZHIGITOV, F.I.

Rate of infection of monkeys in the jungles of North Vietnam by
the virus SV₄₀. Vop. virus. 10 no.2:226-228 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi.
i Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KAGAN, G.A.; KOPTELOVA, Ye.I.; PROZOROVSKIY, S.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.S.
DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKBROYT, Ye.Ya.; DOROFTIYENKO, S.F.; CHIRKOVICH,
Ye.M.; SIMOVONYAN, V.G.; DZOBAKHIDZE, L.V.

Results of experimental infection of *Macacus speciosus* monkeys
with L-forms of *Streptococcus haemolyticus*. Vest. AMN SSSR 20
no.8:54-60 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR, Moskva i Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i
terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi.

L 26114-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6015387

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/011/0038/0050

AUTHOR: Dzhikidze, E. K.; Stasilevich, Z. K.; Pekerman, S. M.; Kavtaradze, K. N. 23

ORG: Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy AMN SSSR, Sukhumi (Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR) B

TITLE: Simulation of human intestinal infections in experiments with different animals

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 11, 1965, 38-50

TOPIC TAGS: intestinal disease, human ailment, animal disease

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the simulation of dysentery and salmonellosis and Escherichia coli infections in various animals and is based on literature and original research on monkeys. Spontaneous and experimental dysentery in new and acclimatized monkeys closely approximates the 3 etiological variants (Flexner, Sonne and Newcastle) of human dysentery in respect to clinical and carrier forms and agglutination titers. However, in the animals the diseases were more serious (30-60% deaths) and had higher localization in the intestine. Experimental Salmonella infection in monkeys produced essentially the same clinical picture with a latency of 2-3 days, fever, diarrhea, frequent bacteremia and other typical signs of

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UDC: 616.34-022-092.9

L 26114-66

ACC NR: AP6015387

typhoid disease. Virulence declined in the following order: S. enteritidis, typhimurum, stanley and heidelberg. While in humans these infections cause so-called food poisoning, in monkeys they resemble typhoid-like salmonella infections in children. S. paratyphi B are rarely isolated under natural conditions, but this infection was reproduced in over 50% of the experimental monkeys in a form resembling human paratyphoid. One hundred percent could be infected by increasing the sensitivity of the monkeys through vitamin C deficiency or radiation disease. Typhus abdominalis can be reproduced in the chimpanzee but differs from the human disease by a shorter incubation and a milder course. In tests on rhesus monkeys, no clinically pronounced intestinal forms were seen but 15 out of 51 had a specific kind of pneumonia. E. coli infection led to a benign intestinal dysfunction and had a tendency to occur again in infant monkeys. Serious coli infection could also be produced in monkeys by inducing a vitamin C deficiency or radiation disease. It is concluded that the results justify the use of monkeys for modeling intestinal infections. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 13Jul65 / ORIG REF: 055 / OTH REF: 041

L 12812-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028184

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/008/0054/0060

AUTHOR: Kagan, G. Ya.; Koptelova, Ye. I.; Prozorovskiy, S. V.; Mikhaylova, V. S.;
Dzhikidze, E. K.; Akbroyt, Ye. Ya.; Dorofit'yenko, S. F.; Chirkovich, Ye. M.;
Simovonyan, V. G.; Dzobakhidze, L. V. 35
B

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. I. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institut epidemiologii i microbiologii AMN SSSR); Institute of Experimental Pathol-
ogy and Therapy, AMN SSSR, Sukhumi (Institut eksperimentalnoi patologii i terapii AMN
SSSR)

TITLE: Experience with experimental infection of *Macacus speciosus* monkeys with L-
forms of hemolytic streptococcus b.m. 55

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1965, 54-60

TOPIC TAGS: infective disease, bacteriology, microbiology, experimental animal

ABSTRACT: Prior work by the authors with small laboratory animals failed to estab-
lish adequate criteria for determining pathogenicity of the L-form of bacteria. In
order to resolve this problem the present study was carried out on 20 *Macacus*

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UDC: 616.981.214-092.9-093.23

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ACC NR: AP5028184

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speciosus. The infective organisms employed were a stable culture of L-forms of β -hemolytic streptococci obtained from *in vitro* sources (L), and a strain of β -hemolytic streptococci isolated from the blood of a rheumatism patient (S). Of 12 animals (11 infected through the paratonsillar cellular tissue -groups 2 and 3-, and 1 infected i.v. -group 1-) 8 developed catarrhal anginas after two doses of the L-form. Three of these animals developed particularly severe cases with suppurative patches. The disease lasted from 3-22 days with the majority of the animals being sick 10 days or longer. Of the 5 animals receiving 3 doses of L-forms (Group 2) the most severe reaction occurred after the second injection in 2 animals, whereas in the third animal the reaction was more severe after the last injection. Of the 6 monkeys receiving 2 L-form doses followed by an injection of streptococci (Group 3) one animal developed a severe and one a slight case of angina following the third injection. Only one animal that had shown no reaction to the preceeding L-injections developed a grave angina after the S injection. In neither group 2 or 3 did suppurative patches develop following the third injection. Of the 4 animals receiving 3 doses of S (Group 4) only 2 developed slight anginas of short duration after the first injection. The 2 subsequent injections produced no response. Roentgenokymographic examination revealed changes in the tonic and contractile functions of the myocardium in 7 animals (2 fr. gr. 1, 3 fr. gr. 2, 1 each fr. gr. 3 + 4). In all

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ACC NR: AP5028184

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cases the observed changes coincided with development of angina, the most profound changes being noted in 2 animals who had developed suppurative patches. The roentgenokymographs slowly returned to normal following the second injection. The only changes in the EKG were found in one animal from group 1 which had received one injection of L followed by one of S. The changes were interpreted as being the result of necrotic foci produced in the myocardium by the infection. Increases in the indexes characterizing the severity of inflammatory reactions (ESR, leucocytosis and C-reactive blood protein) coincided with periods of sustained angina in groups 2, 3, and 4. Those of groups 1 and 5 could not be measured due to the development of pneumonia and dysentery. The titre of antistreptolysis "O" was used as an immunological indicator. An increase in titre was found to be directly correlated with the severity of the disease present, although an increase was observed in one animal (group 4) that had no angina. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Jw

Card 3/3

DZHIKIYA, N.R.

Origin of the Akchagyl' marine fauna of mollusks. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 40 no.1:119-124 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut paleobiologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Submitted February
19, 1965.

DZHIKIYA, O.S.; ERISTAVI, D.I., prof., otv. red.

[Basic principles of the new vector method for the representation of multicomponent systems and the results of its application in hydrochemistry as revealed by a study of certain waters in western Georgia] Osnovnye nachala novogo vektornogo metoda izobrazhenia mnogokomponentnykh sistem i rezul'taty ego primeneniia v gidrokhimii; na primerekh issledovaniia nekotorykh vod Zapadnoi Gruzii. Tbilisi, Gruzinskii politekhn. in-t im. V.I.Lenina, 1963, 65 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Gruzinskoy SSR (for Eristavi).

Name: DZHIKIY, Sergey Simonovich
Dissertation: Extensive Record of vilayet [?] /
Gyurdzhyustan [Georgia] 17
Degree: Doc Philological Sci
Affiliation: [Not indicated]
Defense Date, Place: 2 Jun 56, Council of Tbilisi State U
imeni Stalin
Certification Date: 1 Dec 56
Source: BMVO 6/57

DZHIKIYA, L. P. Cand Med Sci -- ^{On} For the problem of ^{myocardial} ~~early~~ and remote results
of the treatment of ^{heart defect} ~~vascular~~ patients under conditions of the Tskhaltubo
health resort." Tbilisi, 1960 (Tbilisi State Med Inst). (KL, 1-61, 207)

-376-

USHVERIDZE, G.A.; GOGIBEDASHVILI, R.K.; DZHIKIYA, L.P.; KAVEASIDZE, R.P.

Meteoropathological reactions in the clinic of internal
diseases. Sbor. trud. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i
fizioter. 26:29-36 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DATESHIDZE, D.G.; DZHIKIYA, L.P.

Results of a study on the preventive significance of the
hardening of the human body by sea baths. Sbor. trud. Gos.
nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i fizioter. 26:45-51 '63.

Climatotherapy in hypotension at the Kobuleti health resort.
Ibid.:53-62 (MIRA 17:5)

USHVERIDZE, G.A.; DGEBUADZE, M.N.; DZHIKIYA, L.P.

Comparative data on the basal metabolism and vacat oxygen
in lun^e diseases at the sea health resort Gagra and moderate
altitude health resort TSemi. Sbor. trud. Gos. nauch-issl.
inst. kur. i fizioter. 26:79-82 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DZHIKIYA, L.P.; GOGIBEDASHVILI, R.K.

Function of the external respiration and oxidation-reduction
processes in nonspecific diseases of the lungs in the climate
of the Zelenyy Mys health resort. Sbor. trud. Gos. nauch.-
issl. inst. kur. i fizioter. 26:83-86 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ABASHIDZE, G.G., prof.; DZHIKIYA, O.A., assistant.

Role of pneumoperitoneum in surgery of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Probl. tub. 40 no.6:99-100 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry 1-y khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Antelava Tbilissko-
go instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - prof. G.R.
Khundadze) na baze 1-y Gorodskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach A.Ye. Beseliya), Tbilisi.

DZHIKIYA, P. I. -

DZHIKIYA, P. I. --"Hydraulic Method of Determining the Discharge of Water in Natural Mountain Streams." Min Higher Education USSR, Azerbaijani Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov, Baku, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 3 September 1955

DZHIKIYA, P.I.

The problem of determining the average speed of a cross
section of a mountain stream without using direct measurement.
Pt.I. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.5:21-29 '61. (MIRA 15:12)
(Stream measurements)

DZHIKIYA, P.I.

Studying the water cycle of mountain rivers. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.1:
168-170 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

DZHIKIYA, R. I.

Dzhikiya, R. I. and Tsiskarishvili, E. I. "The prospects of strengthening experimentally the preparatory output of the Akhaltsikhe lignite mines," A commemorative collection of transactions dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Institute, (Gruz. politekhn. in-t im. Kirova, No17), Tbilisi, 1948, p. 375-82, (In Georgian, resume in Russian)

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

KUPERMAN, G.M.; GVARAMADZE, D.Kh.; DZHIKIYA, S.I.; ZARKUA, N.P.

Obtaining soda from mirabilite and barite of Georgian
deposits. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz.SSR 11:117-125
'53.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Sodium sulfate) (Mirabilite) (Barite)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910013-1"

DZHIKIYA, S. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Nitrogen Industry, I-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1389

Author: Purtseladza, Kh. G., Dzhikiya, S. I., Krumidze, Z. A., and Chkoniya, T. K.

Institution: Institute for Metals and Mining of the Georgian Academy of Sciences

Title: Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides by Manganese Hydroxide

Original

Periodical: Tr. In-ta metalli i gorin. dela AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 7, 239-247

Abstract: The results from laboratory experiments on the absorption of nitrogen oxides at concentrations of ~0.3% and room temperature in Mn-ores (manganese sponge, manganese carbonate, and pyrolusite) and paste-like $Mn(OH)_2$, containing up to 65% water (with the addition of wood shavings to reduce the resistance), have shown that manganese ores quickly become deactivated; $Mn(OH)_2$ was the only compound tested which proved suitable for the absorption of nitrogen oxides. The $Mn(OH)_2$ can be regenerated from the $Mn(NO_3)_2$ by the action of

Card 1/2

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAXIN, L.A.; ~~DZHIKIYA, S.I.~~; TVARADZE, L.R.

Investigating conditions for the preparation of compressed
metallurgical fuel from Tkibuli coals. Trudy Inst.met. AN
Gruz.SSR 9:255-262 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Tkibuli--Coal) (Coke)

Ref 7a

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood. Blood Diseases.

T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74693

Author : Dzhikiya, V.B.

Inst : Tbilisi State Medical Institute.

DZHIKIYA, VLM.

Gravitational influences during precision leveling in the Caucasus..
Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 18:199-211 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Caucasus--Leveling) (Gravity)

DZHIKIYEV, A.

"Etnograficheskiye daniye po etnogenezu turkmen-salyrov."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

DZHIKIYEV, Ata; VASIL'YEVA, G.P., kand. ist. nauk, red.; NASIBOVA, S.G.,
red. izd-va; FLUTKOVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Turkmen of the southeastern shore of the Caspian Sea;
historical and ethnographical outline] Turkmeny iugo-
vostochnogo poberezh'ia Kaspiiskogo moria; istoriko-
etnograficheskii ocherk. Ashkhabad, 1961. 153 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Caspian Sea region--Turkmen)

DZHIKOVICH, Vel'ko Lukich

[Organization and planning of forest management in forest working circles and logging camps] Organizatsiia i planirovanie lesokhoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti leskhozov i lespronkhozov. [By] V.L.Dzhikovich i dr. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 282 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ADAMIYA, G.P.; DZHIKURADZE, K.A.

Antitoxic function of the liver in brucellosis. Trudy Tbil.
GIDUV 6:217-222 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(LIVER) (BRUCELOSIS)

DZHILOVIAN, Kh. A., KOROLEVA, V. P., NOSKOV, A. I., and SYCHKOV, N. V.

"Reproduction of epizootic lymphangitis with the culture of the fungus
Histoplasma farciminosum."

SO: Veterinariia 24 (8) 1947, p. 12

(Sr. Sci. Co-worker. All-Union Sci Research Lab for the Study of Toxic Fungi)

DZHILOVIAN, Kh. A., Sr. Sci. Co-worker and NOSKOV, A. I., cand Vet. Sci. All-Union
Scientific Research Laboratory for the Study of Toxic Fungi, Ministry of
Agriculture, USSR

"Therapy of acute forms of eipzootic lymphangitis of horses."

SO: Veterinariya 27 (7), 1950, p. 24.

DZHILAVIAN, Kh. A., Senior Scientific Co-worker, JARKISOV, A. Kh., and AIGENSHTAT,
Ts. I.

"Medicinal action of 'muchel' (a farinaceous substance) in ringworm."

SO: Veterinariya 27 (11) 1950, p. 19.

DZHIKAVIAN, Kh. A.

"Experimental Stachybotrys Toxicosis in Agricultural Animals."
Cand Vet Sci, Moscow Veterinary Acad, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1,
Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

SARKISOV, A.Kh., professor; GREZIN, V.F., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk;
DZHILAVIAN, Kh.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; AKULOVA, N.S.,
kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Antibiotics in veterinary medicine. Veterinariia 32 no.5:42-50
My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po izu-
cheniyu yadovitykh gribov.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Toxicoses.

R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 35885.

Author : ~~Dzhilavyan, Kh. A.~~

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology.

Title : Toxic Effect of the Oats Infected by Strachy-
batrys alternans Fungi.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-l. in-ta
vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitolog., 1957, No 2,
52-53.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

40

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Toxoses

R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 2797

Author : Dzhilavyan Kh. A.

Inst : All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology

Title : Experimental Stachibotriotoxicosis of Hogs

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n-i in-t vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitol., 1957, No 2, 60-61

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa.

R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101361

Author : Dzhilavyan, Kh. A.

Inst : ~~Not given~~ *A.U. Sci Res Inst Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology*

Title : The Role of Biomycin in Controlling Coccidiosis in Calves and Chicks.

Orig Pub : Veterinariya, 1957, No. 7, 68-70

Abstract : For 3-4 consecutive days, diseased calves were given 2-3 times daily 20 mg/kg doses of biomycin internally in the form of a water solution. Already on the 2nd - 3rd days, diarrhea ceased. Subsequently, other clinical symptoms of the disease disappeared as well, and quick recovery followed. Chicks to 30 days old received biomycin together with their feed (mixture) and water in 1 - 2 mg doses for 3 - 4 consecutive days twice daily; chicks older than 30 days were given 2 - 3 Lg

Card 1/2

SARKISOV, A.Kh., prof.; DZHILAVYAN, Kh.A., kand. vet. nauk; AKULOVA, V.P., kand. vet. nauk; PARFENOV, I.S.; D'YAKONOVA, Ye.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FAYNSHTEYN, B.B., inzh.-khimik; PAVLOV, A.A.

Use of biovetin in veterinary medicine. Veterinariia 36 no.11:
64-71 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Sarkisov, Dzhilavyan, Akulova, Parfenov, D'yakonova). 2. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod imeni Karpova (for Faynshteyn). 3. Zavednyushchiy eksperimental'nyy tsekhom Moskovskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo zavoda imeni Karpova (for Pavlov).
(Veterinary medicine) (Aureomycin)

SARKISOV, A.Kh., prof.; DZHILAVYAN, Kh.A., kand. veter. nauk;
YEZHOV, V.I., aspirant

Antibiotic polymyxin for acute gastrointestinal diseases.
Veterinariia 38 no.9:62-66 S '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

DZHILAVYAN, KH. A., SARISOV, A. KH., and EZHOV, V. I. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, Professor, Postgraduate Student, A.- Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine)

Antibiotic polymyxin for acute gastro-intestinal diseases.

Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 9, September, 1961, pp. 62.

Cand. Vet. Sci

DZHILIANOV, Liubon, kandidat na selskostopanskite nauki.

Regenerative properties of the roots of certain varieties
of fruit trees. Selskostop nauka 1 no.10:1091-1096 '62

1. Vissh selskostopanski institut "Georgi Dimitrov" v Sofia.

DZHILYANOV, L. [Dzhilianov, L.]; ALEKSIYEV, D. [Aleksiev, D.]

Studies on the increase and dynamics of iodine in strawberries treated with J^{131} . Doklady BAN 15 no.5:563-566 '62.

1. Predstavleno akad. R. Georgiyevoy [Georgieva, R.].

DZHILKIBAYEVA, G.G.

Data on the study of click beetles and their biology in Alma Ata
Province. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. zool. no. 9:103-107 '50. (MLBA 9:5)
(Alma Ata Province--Click beetles)

MANDAKE, F. [Mandache, F.]; PRODESKU, V. [Prodescu, V.]; DZHILOORTYANU, M.
[Dzilortianu, M.]; KONSTANTINESKU, S. [Constantinescu, S.];
LUTSESKU, I. [Lucescu, I.]

Surgical treatment of peptic ulcer. Khirurgiia 36 no.12:61-68.
1968. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki bol'nitsy Brynkovenesk (zav. -
dotsent F. Mandake), Bukharest.
(STOMACH—SURGERY)

L 37219-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6018139

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/041/001/0075/0082

AUTHOR: Kacheyshvili, G. Ye.; Pirtskhalava, N. I.; Lapatin, B. V.; ³⁷
Dzhioshvili, G. D. _B

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Infrared spectra of certain organoboron compounds

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, V. 41, no. 1, 1966, 75-82

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: IR spectra for 14 organoboron compounds not previously described in the literature were obtained. Structures of the following compounds were established from spectral and other physical-chemical data: benzyldialkylborons, where the alkyl groups were normal- and iso-propyl, butyl and amyl; alkyl esters of dicyclohexylboric acid; and dibenzyl-n- and -iso-butylboron. The paper was presented by Academician Tsitsishvili, G. V., April 19, 1965. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

na
Card 1/1

DZHIMBEYEV, L. TS.

37437. BUTARIN, N. S., ES'KOV, P. A. i DZHIMBEYEV, L. TS. Sravnitel'naya produktivnost' ovets apkhomerinos i drugikh tonkorunnykh porod. Izvestiya Akad. Nauk. Kazakh. SSR, No. 71, seriya biol., Vyp. 5, 1949, s. 58-64--Bibliogr: 8 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

DZHIMBIN, S.M.; FOMICHEV, A.K., ~~ekonomist~~, REUT, A.I., ekonomist, red.

[The Kalmyk A.S.S.R.; essay on its economic geography]
Kalmytskaia ASSR; ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Elista,
Kalmytskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 144 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DZHIMBINOV, Ben Okunovich; KOROBV, P.I., red.; KLYUCHEVA, T.D.,
tekh.n.red.

[The Soviet Kalmyk A.S.S.R.] Sovetskaiia Kalmykiiia. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Sovetskaiia Rossiia," 1960. 143 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kalmyk A.S.S.R.)

DZHIMBINOV, B.O.

Indissoluble friendship for 350 years. Sbor.nauch. rab. Elist.
protivochum. sta. no. 1:4-12 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(KALMYK A.S.S.R.--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT)

DZHIMSHEKI, I. A.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Open Channels, Jan 52
Formulas

"On the Analysis of Formulas for the Chezy Coefficient C," I. A. Dzhimsheki, Cand Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 1, pp 43-45

Suggests generalized formula $nC = R^{\sigma}$ for detg coeff C in Chezy formula, where σ is exponent variable value of which depends on changes of hydraulic radius and coeff of roughness. Tabulates results of detg this exponent with all data necessary for analyzing its variation according to Ganguillet-Kutter, Basin, Gorbachev formulas and recently developed formulas by Prof Agroskin and Prof Mostkov.

212T62

DZHIMSELEYSHVILI, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GODZIYEV, N.S., kand.
tekhn.nauk

Conference of the Tiflis Construction and Water Power Engineering
Research Institute. Gidr. stroi. 31 no.9:61-63 S '61.(MIRA 14:12)
(Hydroelectric power stations--Congresses)
(Concrete construction--Congresses)

SHTAYERMAN, Yu.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; DZHIMSHELEISHVILI,
G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otvshchestvennyy red.

[Vibration activated concrete] Vibroaktivirovannyi beton.
Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1963. 179 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

ZHUKOVA, A.P., rukovoditel'; POPOV, I.A., rukovoditel'; RYKOVA, Z.L., rukovoditel'; ARKHIPOV, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DZHIMSHLEYSHVILI, S.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DMITRIYEV, G.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZHURAVKOV, M.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ISTOMIN, P.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KURBATOV, A.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; METLINA, T.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PUGINA, N.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOYKOV, M.A., otvetstvennyy red.; BEL'KE, G.V., otvetstvennyy red.; KLEYMENOV, F.N., otvetstvennyy red.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; SHARAYEV, A.N., otvetstvennyy red.; BUTAZOV, V.V., tekhn.red.; SABBITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Progressive practices and new equipment] Peredovoi opyt i novaya tekhnika. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 386 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. Tsentral'nyy institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Tsentral'nyy institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Zhukova, Popov, Rykova, Arkhipov, Dzhimshleyshvili, Dmitriyev, Zhurakov, Istomin Kurbatov, Metlina, Pugina)
(Coal mines and mining)

LIDIN, Georgiy Dmitriyevich, doktor tekhn.nauk; AYRUNI, Arsen Tigranovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; DZHIMSHLEYSHVILI, Shota Pilatovich, gornyy inzh.; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Gas removal from coal seams and industrial use of methane]
Degazatsiia ugol'nykh plastov i promyshlennoe ispol'zovanie metana.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 188 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.

(Mine gases) (Methane)

BORISENKO, Sergey Grigor'yevich; TARASOV, Leonid Yakovlevich;
KOVALEV, Igor' Antoninovich; PROTOPOPOV, Sergey Filippovich;
DZHIMSHILEYSHVILI, Sh.P., otv. red.; YEROKHIN, G.M., red.
izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Raise work] Prokhodka vosstanovchikh. Moskva, Gos-
gortekhnizdat, 1962. 271 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Mining engineering)

SHIROKOV, Anatoliy Pavlovich; SUMIN, Ivan Petrovich; KUZ'MIN,
Gennadiy Petrovich; MINDELI, E.O., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; DZHIMSHELEYSHVILI, Sh.P., otv. red.;
SMIRENSKIY, M.M., red.izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Manless extraction of coal in Kuznetsk Basin mines] Pri-
menenie bezliudnoi vyemki uгля na shakhtakh Kuzbassa.
Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DZHIMSHELEYSHVILI, V.P. (Tbilisi)

Clinical characteristics of reactive paranoias. Probl.sud.psikh.
9:184-190 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(INSANITY, DELUSIONAL)

DZHIMSHELEYSHVILI, G. A.

PA 38/49T27

USSR/Electricity
Power Plants, Electric
Hydroelectric Plants

Mar 49

"Criteria for Calculating Unstable Operation in
Power Units of Hydroelectric Stations," G. A.
Dzhimsheleyshvili, Cand Tech Sci, 3 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 3

Criteria encompass problems of (1) calculating
hydraulic impulse in delivery conduit of hydro-
electric station, (2) designing regulation safe-
guards, and (3) designing equalizing reservoirs.
These calculations are considered a quantitative

38/49T27

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

Mar 49

evaluation of the sum of closely linked phenomena
of unstable operation in a power unit, caused
by emergency loads. Criteria will be set up for
two cases: short-circuiting in station bus bars,
causing generator to lose the load, and short-
circuiting in some point of the system, causing
load redistribution.

38/49T27

DZHIMSHELEYSHVILI, G.A.

DZHIMSHELEYSHVILI, G.A. -- "Generalized Methods for Calculating an Open Flow of Water with Irregular Movement." Sub 27 Dec 52, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Structures, and Engineering Hydrogeology (VODGEO) (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor In Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

DZHIMSHELI, G. A.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Conduits May 52

"Graphoanalytical Method for Calculating Water
Conduits With Discharge Varied Along the Flow,"
G. A. Dzhimsheli, Cand Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroit" No 5, pp 46-48

Studies motion of liquid in conduits of trapezoidal cross section. Develops general grapho-analytical soln for differential eq of liquid motion with variable discharge. Considers that method is superior to existing analytical solns

230721

in respect to max accounting for possible factors affecting mechanism of motion and due to simplicity of hydraulic computations.

230721

DZHIMSELI, G. A.

Analysis of formulas for determining the Chezy coefficient S. Gidr. stroi.
21, No 1, 1952.

P. L. Mitchell, MA

2

124-1957-1-503

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dzhimsheleyshvili, G.A. (alias Dzhimsheli, G.A.)

TITLE: A Combined Integration Method for the Equation of a Nonuniform, Slowly Changing Liquid Flow in Open Channels (Kombinirovannyi sposob integrirvaniya uravneniy neravnomernogo medlenno izmenyayushchegosya dvizheniya zhidkosti v otkrytykh vodotokakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1954, Nr 7, pp 94-101

ABSTRACT: The Author considers the introduction of one or two arbitrarily averaged-out quantities as a shortcoming of existing calculation methods. In order to improve the accuracy of the solution he introduces the variable

$$q = (1-j)(1-\eta^t) / (1-k^2),$$
 (where η is the relative depth, j is a quantity proportional to the slope of the canal, and k is a quantity inversely proportional to the calculated discharge), which he subsequently rewrites in the form $q = q_0 + \theta \eta^t$.

It is assumed, furthermore, that the quantity

$$\theta = (q_2 - q_1) / (\eta_2^t - \eta_1^t) \quad (21)$$

Card 1/2

124-1957-1-503

A Combined Integration Method (cont.)

may be replaced with the constant $\bar{\theta}$, i.e., with its mean value; the A. remarks that investigation has shown the smooth variation of $\theta = f(\eta)$. As for the exponent t , it is obtained from equation (21); the A. shows that it is independent of the shape of the canal, without, however, adducing any demonstration for that assertion. The reasoning leads ultimately to a solution in the following form:

$$i_o \frac{s_o}{h_o} = \eta_2 - \eta_1 - \rho_o \left[D(\eta) \right]_{\eta_1}^{\eta_2} - \bar{\theta} \left[D(\eta) - \eta \right]_{\eta_1}^{\eta_2}. \quad (23)$$

where

$$D(\eta) = \int \frac{d\eta}{1 - \eta^t} + c$$

Bibliography: 7 references

I.I. Levi

1. Channels
2. Liquids--Flow--Analysis

Card 2/2

DZHIMSHELI, G.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating channels with parabolic cross sections. Oidr.stroi.
23 no.1:45 '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Rivers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910013-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411910013-1"

124-1957-1-504

Translation from. Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dzhimsheli, G.A.

TITLE: A Generalized Hydraulic Calculation Method for Channels With Polygonal Cross-sections (Obobshchennyy sposob gidravlicheskogo rascheta kanalov poligonal'nykh poperechnykh secheniy)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tbilissk. n.-i. in-ta sooruzh. i gidroenerg., 1955, Vol 9, pp 3-18

ABSTRACT: A width B and the depth h are introduced as the initial cross-section parameters. All of the geometric elements of the cross-sectional profile are expressed in terms of the relative quantities:

$$\mu = \frac{b}{M_0 h} = \frac{l}{h}, \quad \beta = \frac{h}{b}, \quad (M_0 = 2 \sqrt{1+m^2} - m)$$

where m is the fill coefficient of the slope and l is a linear parameter. The calculations then proceed in terms of μ and β . The calculations are facilitated by auxiliary graphs and tables.
Bibliography: 7 references P.G.Kiselev

Card 1/1

1. Channels--Analysis
2. Hydraulics--Methods--Applications
3. Cross sections--Applications

124-1957-1-505

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Supolkin, G.A.

TITLE: On the Hydraulic Calculation of Channels for a Given Flow Velocity
(K voprosu gidravlicheskogo rascheta kanalov s zadannoy skorost'yu
techeniya)

AN

PERIODICAL: Izv. ^{AN} TadzhSSR, Otd. yestestv. n., 1955, Nr 12, pp 59-67

ABSTRACT: It is proposed that, given a canal of trapezoidal cross-section, its flow Q , slope i , and velocity v , the existence of a solution be established first, namely, whether or not $v_{opt} > v_{given}$. The velocity of the optimal section, v_{opt} , is found from the formula

$$v_{opt} = \frac{0.707 \sqrt{i}}{n} \sqrt[4]{\frac{nQ}{\sqrt{i} (2 \sqrt{1+m^2} - m)}}$$

Here m is the slope coefficient and n the coefficient of roughness of the canal. If the abovementioned condition is satisfied, the depth h and the bottom width b of the canal are obtained as

Card 1/2 follows. Firstly, the function $\phi(\beta) = Q (nv/\sqrt{i})^3$ is calculated,

DZHIMSHELI, G.A.

DZHIMSHELI, G.A.

Hydraulic calculation of channels allowing for friction on the
open surface contour. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 19 no.1:49-54 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i
gidroenergetiki. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii
O.D.Oniashvili.

(Hydraulic engineering)

8(6), 14(6, 10)

SOV/112-59-4-6667

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4,
pp 40-41 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dzhimsheleyshvili, G. A.

TITLE: Work of the Tbilisi Scientific-Research Institute of Structures and
Hydraulics (TNISGEI)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo SSSR za 40 let. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat,
1958, pp 288-300

ABSTRACT: A short history of the Institute for 40 years is set forth. Main
objectives and themes have been these: (1) In the field of hydraulic structures
— model investigations for Transcaucasian hydroelectric stations, development
of new designs of water intakes and head structures for mountain rivers.
(2) In the field of the theory and practice of hydraulic construction —
calculation methods and construction norms for seismic areas; new methods of
building concrete and reinforced-concrete structures, methods for selecting

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-4-6667

Work of the Tbilisi Scientific-Research Institute of Structures and Hydraulics

concrete composition and methods for concrete testing; adoption of centrifugated concrete, pozzolan cement, and lithoidal pumice for tunnel facing. Methods have been developed for designing the slabs supported along any contour, structures on the basis of specified stresses, and low-moment structures; structure dynamics have been investigated. (3) In the field of hydraulics -- transient streams in the head structures of hydroelectric stations have been investigated, methods have been developed for computing the hydraulic impact and surge towers. (4) In the tunneling field -- new machinery and techniques of tunneling have been adopted. Institute laboratories and the problems solved in them are described.

I.I.O.

Card 2/2

GOV-98-58-2-9/21

AUTHORS: ~~Dzhimsheli, G.A.~~, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Saralidze, A.E., and Kereselidze, N.B., Candidates of Technic-
al Sciences

TITLE: A Sediment-Rejecting Water Intake at the Bottom (Nanososbra-
syvayushchiy donnyy vodozabor)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, ²⁷Nr 2, pp 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing bottom water intakes do not ensure a continuous
delivery of sediment-free water. Professor G.A. Dzhimsheli
has designed an improved device in which the simplicity of
open water intakes has been retained. The water is for the
most part freed of bottom sediment before it enters the re-
ceiving gallery. A description of the intake is given.
There is 1 diagram.

1. Power plants--Operation
2. Water filters--Applications
3. Water--Purification

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